

Yielding up the other cheek, Drapping humbly on the knees; Closing lips when dared to speak,

Knoxville, Tenn., March 27, 1867.

FOR GOVERNOR. OF KNOX COUNTY.

Republican Union State Central Com-

mittee. 1st District-R. R. Butler. 2d District-John W. North, Knoxville, Tenn

3d District-Dr. J. A. Fason, Liberty. 4th District-5th District-S. B. Brown, Nashville. 6th District-Dr. A. W. Hawkins.

7th District-Col. J. J. Roach. 8th District-Gen. John Eston, jr., Memphis. The following members from Davidson county were added by the Central Committee: H. H. Harrison, George W. Blackburn, E. P.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Chairman, R. R. Butler; Tressurer, E. P. Cone Secretary, H. H. Thomas.

The WHIG can be had every week at the News Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building Nashville, Tenn. C. S. HUBBARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass. s our regularly appointed agent to receive subscription

CAPT. A. D. STONE, of Charleston, Tenn., is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG For 1867.

A First Class Newspaper.

eight years ago-first at Elizabethton, then Jonesborough, and last at Knoxville-claims to be second to no paper in East Tennessee-whilst it is second to none in the State for loyalty and consis tency. Its broad pages give reliable news from all parts of the Union, and sound doctrines on political subjects. For plainness of speech, it is unsurpas ed by any journal in the country. In the ap- after. In the last Presidential election, he was proaching bitter and furious contest in Tennessee, its managers intend it shall be sought after, not on ly as a medium of every week's intelligence, but for the general interest, variety and orthodoxy of its contents. Whilst prominence will be given to the occurrances of the opening political campaign local, financial, commercial, social and general news will not be overlooked-thus making an invaluable record of events, both domestic and foreign. Its pages will constantly teem with articles calculated to develope and place before the world the vast resources of this end of the State, and our gigantic schemes of Internal Improvements. In a word this paper shall be without a superior rival, in th extent, scope, or equality of the information it dissiminates. And to add to its excellency, it is on ly Two Dollars per year. Subscribe now and begin with a new volume.

THE Editor of this paper is desirous of purchasing Haywood's History of Tennessee. A liberal price will be paid for it, and he hopes some one will furnish him with it.

WE understand that General J. C. Ramsey will be the candidate of the Conservatives for Congress in this District, and G. M. Hazen for Senator from Knox and Roane.

QUERY ?- Did or did not Gen. Mitch. Edwards, of Cleveland, once rob and appropriate a train of goods while in Mexico? We ask the General this question for information. We may propound other interrogatories to him.

Governor Brownlow Vindicated by his Enemies.

From reading the above caption, (without an explanation,) the Unionists of East Tennessee will be inclined to denounce the Governor and regard him as a traitor and villain. One cause of their attachment to him is because that he is constantly blackguarded and traduced by traitors, and if he were so unfortunate as to receive the commendation of this class, his old Union friends would at once distrust him. They have no confidence in any man who is spoken of in terms of approbation, or who is defended by traitors, and their confidence in and esteem for any man is, to some extent, measured by the ratio in which that man is blackguarded and slandered by Copperheads. In stating that Gov. Brownlow is "vindicated by his enemies," we state what is literally true; but as a friend to the Governor, and ardently desirous of his success and the principles he advocates, we solemnly protest that enemies vindicated him-UNINTENTIONALLY. His vindication is, unwillingly, the result of their ma-

When Gov. Brownlow issued his proclamation, in accordance with the Military bill, calling out a certain portion of the loyal militia, the rebel press of the State declared there was no necessity for it. That there was no purpose on the part of the rebels or Conservatives to disregard the Franchise law, and the Governor knew this to be the case; that with the negro enfranchised, and a certain portion of the rebels disfranchised, they (the Johnsonites) were certain to carry the State. The rebel papers and orators asserted that the Governor's proclamation was not intended for "home consumption," but was issued solely for effect North. For the purpose of convincing the Northern people that they (the rebels) were lawless, and contemplated voting in d sregard of law. In lengthy editorials, the Nashwille Banner, and other influential Johnson papers of the State, indignantly protested that nothing was further from the thoughts of their party than a purpose to disregard the franchise law. The assertion of the Governor, in his proclamation, that there was a purpose to disregard this law, and vote in defiance of it, was pronounced by the Lauser, and other papers, as a vile calumny on the Conservatives of Tennesse. The "injured innocence" of the rebels or Conservatives was plainly expressed by the Banner and the lesser lights of Johnson journalism. It stated that "our poor editorials" vindicating the oppressed ex-Confederates and Conservatives of Ternessee from Brownlow's libellous charge of a purpose to disregard the franchise law, will never, unfortunately, meet the gaze of any save " our subconsequence of the false charge (as they termed it) tives contemplated trampling upon the franchise

The plaintive editorials of the Banner, and other rebel papers of the State, were, as they expected, (notwithstanding their hypocritical professions to the contrary,) copied in all the week-kneed Republican papers of the North, and much sympathy was expressed f r them,

Elsewhere we publish in this poper an accurate report of the proceedings of a Conservative or rebei however, that we have carried the State. meeting held at Athens, in East Tennessee. The sentiments uttered in this treasonable conclave are worthy of note, because they were heartily applauded by every member of the so-called Conservative held at Blountville, in Sullivan county, at which party. The orator of the occasion, it is true, is an Judge R. R. Butler was nominated for Congress in

Be it remembered that this soditions meeting was publish entire the proceedings.

held in LOYAL East Tennessee-in a loyal town and a loyal county. If traiters would thus bid defiance to the laws in loyal East Tennessee, would they not do so in disloyal Middle and West Tennessee? Unquestionably they would. Then, we ask, what evidence could be more cenclusive of the falsity of the assertion that there was "no necessity for calling out the militis," and that Gov. Brownlow is unwarranted in so doing? Triumphantly we point to the action of the traitors of McMinn county as justification, full and indisputable, of the "necessity" and prudence of the Governor in ordering out the mi-

The Traitors, Ontlaws, Vagabonds and

Scoundrels of McMinn County. In our last paper we stated that on the night of held in Athens, McMinn county. The orator of the occasion was a scoundred and villain by the name of R. Mitchel Edwards, of Bradley county. This meeting was more treasonable and revolutionary than any ever yet held in East Tennessee. In our last issue we commented in terms of severity upon the author of the sentiments uttered at this meeting, and those who applauded him.

This preliminary statement we make for the information of a large number of persons who have subscribed for the WHIG during the past week. Since the publication of our last paper, we have received a full report of the proceedings of this meeting from entirely reliable sources. From the information wa had last week, we felt authorized to denounce this Athens assemblage as INFAMOUS. From the information we now have, we feel authorized to denounce it as the most infamous exhibition of treason and scoundrelism which has ever disgraced East Tennes-

see. This is strong language, but it is not written n passion or without mature deliberation. We propose, in this article, to give a statement of the oings of this treasonable assemblage, and the character of its chief actors, and we feel confident that every loyal man, who understands the facts, will cordially endorse the manner in which we deal with his jayhawking Athens conclave.

CHARACTER OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MEETING. This Athens mob was composed of original secesf rour paper in the States of Connecticut and Massasionists and pretended Union men; the latter class being the majority, and that class of Unionists who upported McClellan and the Chicago platform, (which declared the war for the suppression of rebellion A FAILURE,) and denounced Lincoln and every measure he adopted for the salvation of the country. The pretended Unionists of the assemblage, who composed the major part of it, are in-Snitely meaner than the other part, and to-day more malignant in their hostility to loyal men than the THE KNOXVILLE WHIG, established twentyriginal secessionists. They are more dangerous to the peace of the country than the rebels, and should

therefore, be more despised than any other class. THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING. The individual who occupied this disgraceful po sition, was A. Blizzard, a prominent lawyer of East Tennessee. Blizzard has heretofore been classed as a decent Conservative; that is, a decent and lawabiding citizen. Nobody will thus class him here-Elector of this Congressional District on the Mc-Ciellan ticket. He has been, and now is, on terms of intimacy with his Accidency, A. Johnson, and the drunken Senator from Tennessee, David T. Paterson. With the latter individual he has been privately corresponding, and through his (Blizzard's) nfluence with Patterson, a loyal man (whose father ad been murdered by the rebels) was removed from the office of Post Master at Athens, because he enrsed the action of Congress. Blizzard's loyalty ?) cozed out at the ends of his fingers when the mancipation proclamation was issued. To save from emancipation an ashy little negro he would start on Blondin's rope across the Niagara.

By High Lord Chancellor Blizzard, R. M. Edwards was introduced to the "motley crew" as the orator of the occasion.

THE OBATOR. Edwards is a lawyer by profession. He has been an office-holder, having served in the Rebel Legislature. He came to this city in 1862, and endeavored to obtain command of a rebel regiment. Regarding him as an unreliable, unprincipled scoundrel, the rebels tabooed him, and refused to make him Colonel. Failing to get into the rebel army as ties, would "certainly be elected." Colonel, he went to Nashville, and Andrew Johnon gave him authority to recruit a regiment for the Union army. At this time the loyalists were leaving East Tennessee in large numbers, and soon Edward's Agents had nearly raised a regiment. In justice to the brave and noble patriots who enlisted. we will state they were unacquainted with the character of the VILLAIN who held the authority to recruit their regiment. So base and infamous a scoundrel did Edward's prove himself to be, that Andrew Johnson denounced him and refused to permit him to be commissioned and mustered. President Johnson frequently publicly denounced him, and nipped in the bud his military aspirations.

Disappointed, soured, the scoundrel returned to his home, denouncing Lincoln and the administration of the Government, and formed a law partnership with an ex-officer of the rebel army.

THE SPEECH. Having devoted as much space to giving a biography of the unmitigated villain as we deem proper, we herewith give the material portion of his har-

Edwards urged the rebels to "resist the Military bill, to wrench the guns from the hands of the mi- arms from the hands of Kirk and his old soldiers. litia, and he would lead them." To "pay no attention to the franchise law "-that is, wholly distegard | under Col. Kirk, and the Conservatives under Lieuit. He denounced the Radical members of the tenant General Edwards and Major General Bliz-Legislature as "THIEVES and VAGABONDS."

These vile utterances were heartily applauded by the "traitors, outlaws, vagabonds and scoun-frels" of the Conservative (?) party who were present. Immediately after delivering this speech, the scoundrel, Edwards, left on the ears for his home. But Veto Message on the Reconstruction Bill, in which for this he might have been roughly handled by the he declares that the colored race have not asked, Union men. There were but a half dozen lovalists nor do they desire the elective franchise.

On learning (the morning after the speech was delivered) the character of the seditions harangue, the indignation manifested by the loyalists was such Forney's whiskey, at the inauguration, we asked that the Copperheads denounced it. No one believes they were honest in their denunciation. The same by him when he penned that sentence. men who denounced it on Saturday received it on Friday night with great applause. None of the ances, and in denouncing them now, after applaud- denc commitsuch a blunder. I have no doubt," he alists of McMinn are greatly in the majority, and wrote that, if, as I have said, he was sincere, but because of this, and their manifest indignation, the the whisky which would cause him to make such a opperheads concluded it safe and prudent to feign disapprobation of Edwards' treasonable utterances. In conclusion, we have to say, we rejoice that the Copperheads of McMinn have shown their hands. We regret that their hearts are bent on rebellion, but since such is the case, we are glad to know it. Foreward is forearmed." We can now make our

rranger. 1's understandingly. We or lude with this prediction: When the tug of ar' comes, the outlaws of McMinn will be annihitated, and they will have some other leader than their orator of the 15th, who proffered to "head them" in rebellion and treason. We say this because Mitch. Edwards is a LIAR, a VAGABOND,

a coward and a scoundrel. The Result in New Hampshire.

The first State election held this year, and the first scribers." This assertion was made the text of a bill, has resulted in the success of the Republican plaintive wail of the injustice they were destined to party. General Harriman, the Radical candidate, suffer, in the minds of "the Northern people," in is elected Governor of New Hampshire, together of Gov. Brownlow, that the rebels and Conservaman's majority is reported at three thousand, which is about sixteen bundred less than the majority of Governor Smyth last year. There was some division among our friends in New Hampshire relative to the nomination of General Harriman, and it is probable that he failed to bring out the entire Republican vote. We have no doubt that he has run

Meeting in Sultivan County.

irresponsible, reckless, libertine, rake, and wagabond, the 1st District. C. E. Warren was Chairman, and up White River and instantly sunk. Three hunbut that his treasonable utterances were applieded J. G. Hicks, Secretary. Jas. M. Crockett, Sampson dred bales of cotton and two hundred and twenty is irrefragible evidence that Gov. Brownlow was Richardson, George L. Yates, John B. Hunt, and mules were lost. correct in asserting that a party in Tennessee had resolved on forcibly resisting the execution of the thoroughly Radical resolutions adopted. The pres-

An Ungrateful Man.

A. Blizzard, of Athens, is President of the Mc-Minn county Club of Jayhawkers and Guerrillas, whe propose resisting the laws of the State. In his denunciations of the Radical party he charges, among other things, that the purpose of this party is to abolish all distinction on account of color. Now. if this be true, Blizzard is a most ungrateful wretch. While there is no African blood in his views he is the blackest man of the Anglo-Saxon race we have ever seen. His skin is so dark as to have been a source of great annoyance and inconvenience to him through life. By persons unacquainted with him he has always been regarded as of African descent. During the war a captain in the Federal army, from one of the Northern States, who was conductor on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, he 15th inst, a so-called Conservative meeting was | peremptorily and unceremoniously ordered him to leave the car containing white men, and take position in the one set spart to his race—the negro. With difficulty he persuaded the conductor that he was not a "d-d nigger," but a genuine Angle-Saxon. It would be impossible for Mr. Blizzard to ride in the cabin of any steamer, plying between Louisville and Cincinnati unless, by some means, he could prove to the officers of boat that he was not a "d-d nigger." Mr. Blizzard, instead of hating it should feel grateful to the Tennessee Legislature for striking out the word white in our franchise law. A man of his color should desire, for his own convenience, (if from no other consideration) that the word white be stricken from every statute in the land.

Ingratitude among all nations, and in every age of the world has been regarded as one of the greatest crimes. Anciently, among the Greeks, it was punished with death. Until the colored man was made a citizen and given the ballot in Tennessee, Blizzard had been the object of all manner of indignities and insults, wherever in the State he has travelled among strangers. Now, he is only exempt from insult when among those who do not personally (and this number is small) know him because of the enfranchisement of the black man. The political power now possessed by the colored race compels the discreet men of all parties to treat

them with respect. Strangers see that Blizzard is a man of fair tal ents and education, and suppose him to be a sort of Fred Douglass in Tennessee-a sert of "Big Ike" in the African population, "of whom," they think, Blizzard "is which." He despises the colored race, and is writhing and angered over their enfranchisement because alone of which he has been spared contumely and insult. Ungrateful Bliszard! Un grateful Buzzard !!

Legislative.

Under the above caption, among other things, the Nashville Press and Times says:

Our talented young friend, Col. John B. Brownlow, is in the field, we learn, to represent Knox county in the Lower House. Here is our right hand, Colonel. Your election is a certainty.

We "tip our beaver" to our friend of the Press and Times in acknowledgment of the high compliment he has paid us, but justice to ourself requires us to state he has been entirely misinformed. Several months since we requested Dr. L. C. My-

natt to become a candidate to represent Knox county. We have never thought of opposing him, and could not be induced to do so. The Doctor is "in the field," and we believe will be unanimously nominated to represent this county by the Convention to be holden in this city on the first Monday in next month, for the purpose of making a nomination for county We shall cordially support Dr. Mynatt's nomina-

tion, and, in so doing, will vote for as reliable and fearless a Radical as there is in the county. By some friends in Sevier and Knox counties, we have been solicited to become a candidate for joint

Representative of these counties. Out of this originated, we suppose, the statement cepied from the Press and Times. We are not a candidate for any office, and do not lesire to be. If we were, as the nominee of the

party, a candidate for Representative from the floaterial district of Sevier and Knox, we believe that our "election would be a certainty." Under these circumstances, any gentleman, whose radical loyalty is confided in by the people of these coun-

Col. George W. Kirk.

The name which appears above is familiar to all the people of East Tennessee of all parties. A braver soldier never enlisted in any cause than Col. Kirk has proven himself to be. It would require a volume in which to chronicle the deeds of matchless heroism performed by himself and those under his command. Col. Kirk has received from every general officer under whom he has ever served the highest testimonials of his efficiency and daring as a soldier. The Colonel has all the time been thoroughly Radical. In a letter which we have just received from him, he says if the Governor needs his services in the militia he can have them at any time. The Colonel uses this language: "If nothing else will do the rebels and copper-

heads but a fight, I say give it to them on all sides." We shall urge Gov. Brownlow to commission Kirk as Captain of a Company. Athens, we think, would be a good place to station him. He would scrupulously protect the law-abiding, and A. Blizzard and party would have a nice time wrenching We would like to see a battle between the militia

A Knoxville Colored Man on the Veto. A few days since we read to an intelligent colored man of this city, that portion of the President's

At this Sambo laughed heartily, and said it was the "best joke Moses had perpetrated." Referring to Andy's getting drunk, on Colonel

him if he didn't think Andy had Forney's bottle He replied, "if Mr. Johnson was sincere in writing that he could not have used Forney's whiskey.

party denounced it at the time. No resolution was No amount of such liquor as a gentleman and paintroduced condemning Edwards' treasonable atter- triot like Forney would keep, could make the Presing them, they are insincers - THEY LIE. The loy- continued, "that the President was drunk when he mistake was very mean whisky, and of such quality as a mean Copperhead alone would drink."

Rebel Candidate for Governor. The so-called Conservative members of the Leg-

islature have published a call for the assembling of a Convention in Nashville on the 16th day of next month, to nominate a candidate of the rebel party

the Union party and the interest of their constituents. Their names are Shults of Cocke, Jones of Greene, Jarvis of Hancock, Simmerly of Carter, and Parks of Polk. The county of each of these

Negro Suffrage.

cated and ignorant, but we would prefer entrusting the power of voting to them a thousand times sooner than to such white men as Jefferson Davis, Isham G. Harris, to desolate and ruin Tennessee. It is bet- the bankrupt had died. If the voluntary bankrupt behind his ticket on this account, and thereby the that the country be governed by honest and Republican majority is reduced. It is sufficient, loyal men though uneducated, whether white or black, than by dishonest, ambitious, unprincipled, educated traitors.

sure on our columns is such that it is not possible to tire larboard side, destroying a large amount of freight. No lives were lost.

The Advantages of Knoxville as a shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or

Central Point. The advantages of Knoxville, as a central point, are most striking. Whether viewed as the center of a rich agricultural region, or as a region abounding in all the great minerals, except gold, and therefore adapted to manufacturing; or as being at the intersection of two lines of railroads, one connecting the Atlantic coast with the Northern lakes, and the other connecting New York with New Orleans; or viewed geographically, as the precise center of East Tennessee, or enlarging the circle, as the center of a large region, in which it is the largest town, whose circumference sweeps around from Lexington to Louisville, Nashville, Atlants, Charlotie and Lynchburg, her position is a most commanding one. There are no large competing towns nearer to it than from two to three hundred miles. Atlanta is the nearest, and it is distant two hundred and ten miles, while Lynchburg is distant three hundred and thirty. Probably there is no other region East of the Missouri river, of such mineral and agricultural resources, without one or more large central towns, serving as markets and as depots of supply and distribution. The growth of such towns is not the result of chance, hazard, or altogether of enterprise, but the inevitable result of the laws of trade. Every region, that raises more than it consumes nust have a central market, or large town, where the farmer can sell or exchange his produce, and from which to draw his supplies.

In this whole region, to which I have referred, we have had no such town, and consequently no home market. With the development of the new era in agriculture and manufactures, which lies just before us, such a town will spring up some where in the central part of this region. Knoxville, being the center of the railroad system within this region, and now the largest place, will become such a town. That it will reach, in a few years, the proportions of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, need surprise no ne. The necessities of this vast region, full of organic wealth, demand a large central market, and one will spring up. Without our railroads this result might be far off, but with them it is right at

Take Atlanta as an illustration. It is situated in the center of a region, neither so great in extent as ours, nor so rich in agricultural or mineral resources. Augusta, Macon and Columbus, to say nothing of Montgomery and Savannah, are near by to compete with her. But situated in the very gate of the trade which flows Southward, she has become by the laws of trade a market, as well as a distributing point for a great part of Georgia, and for parts of Tennessee and Alabama. The result is that it is fast be coming the most important town in Georgia.

Take Memphis also as an illustration. It is the center of another large region without any competing town near it. Her growth at this time is scarcely second to that of Chicaga. Why is this? Because she is the market for a wide and rich region of country. The leading business there, as in all large commercial towns, is to buy, sell and distribute all that is raised in the country tributary to it, and nearly all that is required in it by way of supplies. The cotton raised within the circle of her trade is first sent there to a cotton factor, who distributes it, by sending part of it to New Orleans, part to St. Louis and Cincinnati, and part to New York. In return the cotton planter purchases from the merchants of Memphis his groceries and other supplies. Thus it serves as a convenient market and distributing point for all that country.

Nashville answers the same purpose for Middle Tennessee, Louisville for parts of Kentucky and Indiana, Cincinnati for a wider region, and New

York for a still wider region. Now, Knoxville lies in the very gate of the trade which will flow Southward from upper East Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and Westward from North Carolina by way of the French Broad railroad, as well as Northward by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. I do not take into the account the trade which will flow by this place, some of which will lodge here from beyond the circle of which I am speaking, from Cincinnati and Louisville, and beyond them, to Charleston and Savannah, and backward along said line, and along the great line from New York to New Orleans. Knoxville is the first important town this interior or domestic trade will strike, and here it will be sold and distributed. And here the producer or farmer will find his nearest, and therefore cheapest market in which to purchase his supplies, and for the same reason his best market for the sale of his surplus. If by magic a city of fifty thousand people could be made to spring up here in a night, it would increase the value of farm products from ten to twenty-five per cent. all over East Tennessee in less than ten days, and the value of lands in a quarter ratio. A large town is, therefore, one of the wants of this whole country. Every man who sells, and every man who buys, would be benefited by it.

MORE ANON.

The Bankrupt Law.

No measure of the recent Congress is likely to attract more attention than this. The Constitution laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure for such laws a place on the statute book. In 1842, at the first Congress assembled after the great Whig victory of 1840, a bankrupt bill was actually passed. But such was the outery raised against it by the Democrats of that day, that its friends became alarmed, and it was repealed very soon by the same Congress. Nothing, probably, except the treachery of John Tyler, contributed so and hung by red-coated Englishmen. much to the overthrow of the Whig party and the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844.

close vote, in the House, of 73 to 71. A change of rebels and traitors, his present friends. a single vote would have defeated it. It was by no means a party measure; being resisted vigorously to the last by some of the staunchest Republicans, to the Presidency by the ballot of Boothe, the Assaswould have been defeated. As he signed it, and as disloyal friends, creating adherents and parasites by it has been his course to sign no bill that he disliked, bribery, threats and promises, deposing and contrithe fair inference is that he was in favor of it. Hav- ving to depose loyal State Governors, removing ing become a law under these circumstances, it can- Union men from office and putting rebels in, and not well be made a party controversy, and will be likely to have a fair trial upon its merits.

The bill is very long, consisting of fifty sections; too long for us to publish entire. The following synopsis will enable our readers to understand its Among the signers to this call are five East Ten- or by defalcation as a piblic officer, or while acting loyal majorities because in part black, by his efforts nessee members who have all the time voted against in any judiciary character, or any liability, as surety to reinaugurate civil war in the land and thus disor otherwise for such debts,) may go into court by courage the friends of liberty everywhere, by his petition, make a fair surrender of all his effects, ex- efforts to prevent the independence of Ireland, by cept such as were exempt by State law in 1864 from his efforts to re-enslave the colored men of the Uniexecution, and receive a clear discharge from all ted States, by his efforts to resurrect the disloyal gentlemen will give large majorities for Governor debts owing by him on the day of filing his petition, Democratic-copperhead party, and by his efforts in excepting those above enumerated. The property speech-making tours to crush the loyal representarepresenting them in the Legislature as they will and effects, over and above those exempt from execution which he is allowed to retain, are to be con- in matter and in manner, he has brought addiverted into money and applied. 1. To fees, costs, tional disgrace upon himself, dishonor upon the &c.; 2. To debts, taxes and assessments due the Presidency, and indignant shame and sorrow upon The negroes of this State may be unedn. United States; 3. To debts, taxes and assessments all friends of liberty the wide world over. due the State; 4. Wages to an operative, clerk, or But the voice of the people, which is the voice of house-servant, not exceeding \$50 for services ren- God, hath spoken, Republican Liberty is yet safe in dered within six months before going into bank- the world, and the Great Betrayer-great only beraptcy; 5. To all debts having legal priority. After cause of the stupendous enormity of his crimesthese are paid in full, the balance is to be divided hath been stricken down! Amen and amen! Landon C. Haynes and Joseph B. Heiskell, ratably among the other creditors. The effect upon who used their education and intelligence the creditors, it will be seen, is much the same as if be a citizen of the United States, he must take and file with his petition an oath of allegiance and fidelity, before any proceedings are had.

ruptcy, and any one guilty of any of them may be Pennsylvania, he basely deserted its principles and proceeded against as a bankrupt by any of his creditors whose debts amount to \$250 :

" Any person residing and owing debts aforesaid, who, after the passage of this act, shall depart from the State, district, or Territory, of which he is an inhabitant, with an intent to defraud his creditor, or being absent, shall, with such intent, remain absent; or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action for the recovery of debt or emand provable under this act; or shall conceal or

transfer of his estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder his creditors; or held in custody under or by virtue of mesne process of execution issued out of any court of any State, district, or Territory, within which such debter resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in anyother manner pro-vided by the law of such State, district, or Territory, applicable thereto for a period of seven days; or has n actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract, for the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards; or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance or transfer of money, or other property, estate, rights, or credit, or give any warrant to confess judgment, or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable to him as endorsers, bail, sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operations of this act; or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended and not re-sumed payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days, shall be deemed to have tions of the globe. ommitted an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the onditions hereinafter prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of one or more of his reditors, the aggregate of whose debts provable under this set amount to at least two hundred and fifty dollars; provided such petition is brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy shall have been committed. And if such person shall be the money or other property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act, provided the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on his debt in bankruptcy."

The proceedings are similar, and the results subruptcy. The estate is wound up and divided. The original jurisdiction is given to the District

nendation of the Chief Justice of the United States, appoint one or more registers in bankruptcy, for each Congressional District, who must be learned in

No proceedings shall be commenced under this Editors of Knoweille Whig act before the 1st of June, 1867.

In all proceedings commenced more than one year after that date, no discharge shall be granted year after that date, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets fail to pay fifty cents to the Would it not be better policy to call a convention dollar, without the assent in writing of a majority of the two counties to meet, say at Loudon, on the in number and value of his creditors. On a second voluntary bankruptcy, no debtor shall be discharged when his estate pays less than seventy-five cents to before us, let us take council and act in concert, the dollar, without the assent in writing of three- to effect which, it is proposed that at the April

Very stringent provisions are made against fraud vention, and agree upon their man. and dishonesty, not only by avoiding the proceedngs, but by holding the parties criminally liable. The law will soon be published in full for the use of the profession. The object of this sketch is to Editors of Knozville Whig: give some idea of it to the general reader. Whatever may have been our previous views, we intend, so far as we are concerned, that the law, now it is

the law, shall have a full and fair trial, without pre-

judice, or partisan criticism.

For the Whig. Johnson the Betrayer.

Who betrayed the South ? Johnson-when he left the Breckenridge-demo ratic-secession party, and kept his seat in the United States Congress, for the sake of pay and a military Governorship.

Who betrayed the North ? Who betrayed the enemies of the Union!

Johnson-when, after having did all he could to courage rebellion, he fled to the Union lines and of good hemp. etended to be a Union man. Who betrayed the friends of the Union? Johnson-when, after having obtained office and wer from the friends of the Union, he used that

ffice and power to build up, strengthen, and enurage the enemies of the Union. Who betrayed the foes of Freedom? Johnson-when, after having done his utmost to

oad and unconditional," to all the slaves in Ten-Who betrayed the friends of Freedom? Johnson-when, after having proclaimed the lib erty of the slave, he strove to hand these same slaves back to their masters, the lash and the auc-

Who betrayed the Colored Man?

Johnson-when, after having promised him his berty, his vote, and a "fair start in the race of ife," and announced himself the "Moses" of the negro, he vetoed the Freedman's Bureau and Civil confers upon Congress "power to establish uniform Rights Bills, and turned over the negroes to the mobs of Memphis and New Orleans, and the slavemurderers on a million plantations. Who betrayed the Fenians?

Johnson-when, after having encouraged them perfect their organization and invade Canada, he suddenly turned loose upon them the whole power of the United States, dispersed their armies, and left those who were on British soil to be captured, imprisoned, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced Who betrayed his State?

Johnson-when, after organizing under Lincoln Early in the last Congress, a bankrupt bill was the martyr, the State Government of Tennessee, or introduced by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island. So the principle that "none but loyal men should govserious, however, was the opposition to it, that it did ern the State," and that "traitors should take back not become a law until the very last day of the last seats," he used his utmost power to overthrown this session, March 2, 1867. Even then it passed by the very loyal State Government and turn it over to Who has betrayed his Country!

Johnson,-when, after having secured his election while some of their most zealous opponents sup. sion, he usurped the powers of Congress, set up State ported it as constantly. Our own representative, we Governments, appointed State Governors, paid out beerve, opposed it, and voted against it, as did the millions of dollars, all without any authority whatnost, if not all, the members from Tennessee. Had ever, except his own royal will, and has used every the President vetoed it, the bill could not have means and device to cast odium on the loyal peopassed over the veto. Or had he simply failed to ple's Congress, and bring to life the defunct Consign it, so late was it in the session, the measure | federacy, fomenting massacres of loyal men by his stirring up strife, treason and rebellion in the land, so that he may make himself a throne upon the sad retail by E. J. SANFORD a co. rains of Republican Liberty. Who has betrayed the cause of Freedom the world

prominent features. It provides for two classes of Johnson-by his efforts to unsettle republican inbankrupts. 1, Voluntary; 2, Involuntary. 1. Any stitutions, and re-establish kingly power, by his efperson residing within the jurisdiction of the Uni- forts to make republican loyalty odious and aristoted States, and owing debts \$300 in amount, (not cratic disloyalty respectable, by his efforts to show including debts created by fraud or embezzlement, that disloyal minorities, because white, should rule

The Rejection of Mr. Cowan.

Ex-Senator Cowan was rejected by the Senate as a nominee for the position of Minister to Austria. This, we suppose, closes the public life of Mr. Cowan. 2. The following are declared to be acts of bank- Elected to the Senate by the Republican party of went over to the enemy. Rejected by the people whom he had betrayed, he next endeavored to obtain a reward for his political treachery in the shape of a lucrative Federal office. But the Senate, which knows him so well, and has been cognizant of his States at a foreign court; so that nothing is now left remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken or sequestered on legal process; or of private life.

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Eastern Tennessee Looking Up.

Composed of thirty-one counties, this di vision of our State is an empire of valleys, mountains, and broad fields, affording a lovely climate. The lands are rich and productive, while the mountains, ridges and valleys are filled with hidden treasures. If this section is but true to itself-encouragng learning, industry and emigration, this mpire will soon be one of the richest and happiest portions of the lately revolted South. East Tennessee is richer to-day than she ever was, in that she is known all over the continent; and to be known is to be appreciated. There are in her mountains, ridges and valleys, millions of dollars in iron, copper, zinc and coal. All she wants is energy—energy. Her system of railroads FOR WHITE COATING, JUST RE and other internal improvements will soon be completed, making this favored country by nature one of the most desirable por-

The New Franchise Law in Practical Operation --- Negroes Vote in Tennessee--The World Survives.

At the election for Attorney General of the 17th udicial Circuit, on March 21st, ten registered neadjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover back | gro votes were cast at Jacksboro', in Campbell county. Capt. T. J. Rogers issued the certificates. In other counties the Commissioners of Registra- purchase money. tion deemed it best to wait for special instructions this act was intended, or that the debtor was insol- from Nashville, before registering colored menvent, and such creditor shall not be allowed to prove | Capt. Rogers believed the law meant what it said.

These ten are the first negro votes cast in Tennes-These ten are the first negro votes cast in Tennessee since 1834, and are the first cast in the late slave
States since the war. Seventy-two votes were polled at Jacksboro', of which Col. Heavy R. Gibson restantially the same, as in cases of voluntary bank- States since the war. Seventy-two votes were polled ceived 62, including the entire negro vote, and Wm. to satisfy a judgment in favor of George and John Harkney Courts of the United States, with an appeal to the J. Scott received 10. Both candidates are Radicals. Circuit Courts when the amount in dispute exceeds | The Conservatives also pelled their full strength, \$500, and to the Supreme Court when it exceeds supporting Col. Gibson. The election passed off without the slightest disturbance. In their anxiety to elect Col. Gibson, all parties and all colors har-To assist the judge of the District Court in the monized. The augury is cheering. All honor to performance of his duties, he shall, upon the recom- old Campbell for her good example of law and order. The Franchise law is a reality.

Senatorial Election. KINGSTON, Tenn., March 13, 1867.

I see a call on D. F. Harrison, Esq., in the last WHIG signed "Grays Hill," calling on him to be a candidate for Senator from Roane and Knox. I 15th of April, and agree upon the man to be selec ted as the standard bearer. Let us compare opinons, and have no divisions. We have a great work County Courts each of the counties have meetings and appoint delegates to attend the proposed con-

ROANE COUNTY, March 13, 1867.

DEAR SIRS :- In the approaching election for enator from Roane and Knox, we have concluded that Dr. Eaton, of Wood Hill, is the man for the mes, who has stood firm against Rebels. We hope he will accept the call of numerous

Radical Meeting in McMinn.

On the second Monday in April, the Unionists of McMinn county will be addressed at Athens by Hon. H. Maynard. If, from any cause, Mr. Maynard should fail to attend, there will be other speakers to take his place. This is the day on which the Circuit Court meets at Athens, and a large crowd will be in attendance. If the Jayhawkers of the county Johnson-when, after having been elected Vice should turn out, and listen to words of truth, loyresident on the strength of his professions of loy- alty and law, they may pause in their treasonable ty, he went back to the disloyal Democratic party. career and be rescued from dying at the end of a

Col. Kirk, we understand, carries with him a coil

The News.

The trains are now running regularly to Chattanooga and Bridgeport, carrying passengers and mails. Across the river passengers and mails are transported in steamers. From the river to Nashville, the connection by rail is complete. The bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport can not be erpetuate slavery, he "proclaimed liberty, full, finished for several weeks.

MAJOR WAINWRIGHT .- Msj. Wainwright, whose uniform gentlemanly conduct, during his sojourn in Knoxville, has made him so many warm friends in this community, has been confirmed as Captain and A. Q. M., in the regular army.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitia ted Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depresse and good for nothing. But you annot have good health while our blood is impure. Ayer's Sarrilla purges out these impuri

Soil, Tumors, Ulcars' Sores, Eruptions, Piosples, Blotches, Boils, St. inthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Risq Worse, Cancer or Cancerons Tumors, Sors Eyes, Pemale Disonses, such as Refention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilie or Venerial Diseases, Liver Complainte, and Heart Discuses. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself

les, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for hey not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but ofter Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass ery other remedy for the cure of Coughe, Colds, Influenza, rseness, Group, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Sensumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesale

CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a mission-tionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sominal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been alady cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to enclit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt or preparing and using this medicine, in a scaled envelope, to my one who needs it. Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-path envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address.

JOSEPH T. INMAN. any one who needs it. JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D. BIRLE HOUSE, New York City.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY, FOR PRODIGAL SONS. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., establish-f on the principles of Christian Charity, for the relief and are of MISGUIDED YOUNG MEN, who have destroyed new treatment, sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge.
Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan18-3m

A Cough, A Cold, or A Sore Throat. SE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SECT IN ALLOWED TO CONTENUE, irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or

OF SPEED THE RESERT. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Consumption.

NAVISO A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE BELIEF. For Bronchitis, Asthun, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, GOORES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD ST.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recom-memded and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimo-nials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit and have no support to the country of the said tract, will be seen that among others there is a call that read thus: "Thence north fifty poles, to a black oak, which call is the last but two in the said conveyance. Peti-tioner shows that afferwards, to will: on the Afth day of November, 1805, the said Jeremiah Jarnagin conveyed in entire course, has just decided that he is not a fit of many years, such year finds them in new local new in raperson to represent the Government of the United rious parts of the world, and the Proches are universally pro-

MARRIED. On Thursday, March 18th, at the residence of the bride's nother, by the Ray, J. P. Milburn, Mr. W. J. LARUE and Miss MARY F. CARDWELL, all of Knex county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAINS & PARROTT, Wholesale Grocers,

FOWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 7 Cherokee Block, Peachtree Steet.

mar27 6m ATLANTA, GA. CEMENT

CALCINED PLASTER

CHANCERY COURT-MARYVILLE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Chancery Court for the county of Blooms, made at the December Term, 1866. I will sell to the highest bisder, at the court house door in Maryville, on Monday, the 6th of Maynext, a sufficient portion of a tract of land, known as the Hanry C. Saffell tract, in the 19th Civil District, Blount county. Tenn. containing two heads of the county of the coun Henry C. Saffell tract, in the 10th Civil District, Blount county, Tenn., containing two hundred and seventy-five acres, adjoining the lands of J. L. Cox, Michael Harvey and others, to satisfy a judgment of eight hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-five cents, and costs of fine suit in favor of James Cummings, Trustee of the Helston Conference, of the Methodist Church, South, and against the said Henry C. Saffell. Said sale will be made on a credit of six months, and in bacof the squity of redemption. The purchaser giving bond and approved security, and a lieu retained on the land for the purchase money:

W. C. PICKENS, C. & M.,
March 27, 1867.

Ph. By E. GODDARD, D. C. & M.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Chancery Court, for the county of Blount, made at the De-cember Term, 1806, I will sell to the highest hidder Said sale will be made on a credit of six and twelve months and in bar of the equity of redemption, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, and a lien retained on the land for the purchase monoy.

March 27, 1867. 4tPf3 By E. GODDARD, D. C. & M.

FRENCH BURR PORTABLE GRIST MILLS, FOR CORN MEAL, WHEAT FLOUR ING, and Stock Feed,

Also Bolting apparatus, Smutters and Mill work generally—
These mills are built from choice selected "French Burrs" of our own importation. Buy no other before sending for a descriptive pamphiet.

Address or call on ISAAC STRAUB & CO.,
Corner of John and Front Streets,
Cincinnati, Chio,

Agents Wanted.

Thrilling Adventures

DANIEL ELLIS, The great Union Guide of East Tennesses for a Period of near Four Years, duing the Great Southern Rebellion. WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. With numerous Illustrati

A GENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the above new and popular Book. Sales rapid-prefix HARPER & BROTHERS.

W. W. WOODRUFF & CO. Hardware,

Iron,

Nails,

Agricultural Implements, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Agent for DUPONT'S Rifle and Blasting Powder and Fuse.

CAN FURNISH ANYTHING AND ATTACHMENT.

IN THIS CAUSE THE PLAINTIFF on affidavit, alleges that the defendant is justly indebte tion be made for four successive weeks in Browniaw se Whig, requiring the said defendant to appear before me at my office in Jacksbore, on the 17th day of August, 1807, and make his defense to plaintiff suit, or the same will be proceeded with exparts.

JAS. A. WAISMAN, J. P.

March 27, 1867. 419 HAVING BEEN REGULARLY COM I MISSIONED by the Governor as Captain of Company E. First Tennessee State Guards, and being desirous of securing the full complement of men at an early day, I taxto the loyal young men of Knox county to come ferward, with out delay, and enrol their names. Equipments and pay, when called out, same as Federal troops. Parties wishing to called will report in person at Knoxville.

ROBERT HALL, marIFtf Captain Co. E, Lat T. S. G.

CIRCUIT COURT-KNOXVILLE. hird Judicial Circuit, Knox county, Tenn., Feb. Yerm, 187. Joseph A. Mabry vs. Richard Pryor N THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING

to the court that the defendant, Richard Pryor, is a non-

sident of the State of Tennessoe, or so abscords or concess masif that the ordinary process of law cannot be serv upon him: Thereupon, es motion of the plaintif, by his at-torney, it is ordered by the court that publication be mad-for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Gourt, for Knox county, to be held for the county of Knox, at the ourt house in Knoxville, on the second Monday of Juthen and there to plead, answer, or demur to the suit and demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken as confessed by him, and proceeded with ex parte.
Witness, Will. R. McBath, Clerk of said court, at office in
Knoxville, March 23d, 1867.
WILL. R. McBATH, Clerk. BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE

of the Circuit Court of Knox county, made at the February Term, 1861, of said court, in the case of H. D. Estes, et al., vr. Matilda Wilkins, et al., I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 20th day of April, 1807, the tract of land, lying in the 5th Civil District of Knox county, for marly owned by Benjamin Wilkins, decased, containing about three hundred arres, more or less, and on which said Benjamin Wilkins resided at the time of his death, for the the purcheer at the mie, and for the remainder of t security, payable in equal installments in nine and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from date, and a lien March 27, 1867. 4tp/5 WILL B. McBATH, Clerk

Henry Roberts vs. John W. Legs IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO the court that the defendant, John W. Legg, is a non-real dent of the State of Tennessee, or so absconds or contract himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: Thereupon, on motion of plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for four successive weeks in Browniow's Whig, notifying said defead aut to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, at a court to be held for the county of Kuox, at the court house in Knezville, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer, or denur to the suit and demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken as confessed, and roceoded with ex parte.
Witness, Will. R. McBath, Clerk of said court at office in Knoxville, this 12th of March, 1867.

March 27, 1867. 4tpt5° WILL R. McRATH, Clerk.

PETITION FOR PITCHCE. S. H. Caldwell vs. Susan V. Caldwell. IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARS FROM the respondent, Ensan V. Caldwell, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, noti-fying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Cirtying and court, to be held for the county of Menroe, at the court house in Madisonville, on the second Monday of May next, then and there to plend, answer, or demar to complainant's bill filed in this cause, or the same will be taken as conferent

CIRCUIT COURT-MADISON VILLE.

WM. M. SMITH, Clerk. PRINTION FOR DIVORCE. Wilsy Bay vs. Jane Ray. IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARS FROM the allegations of the complainant that the respondent, Jan-Bay, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, or so abscut-

Hay, is a Sch-resident of the State of Tennessee, or stand out that the ordinary process cannot reach here. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Browniew Knexville Whig, notifying the said rependent to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court, at the court to be held for the court of Manzoe, at the court house to Madiscaville, where the county of Manzoe, at the court house to Madiscaville, where, or deman to the complainant's bill, filed in this case, or the same will be taken at confessed and receive hereing March 27, 1867.

*CIRCUIT COURT-RUTLEDGE.

Second Judicial Circuit, Grainger County, Tenneses an Page Page Page 15 a Dece-DETITIONER ALLEGES THAT ON the 26th day of December, 1836, Benjamin Walker on veyed to Jeremiah Jarnagin, a certain tract of land, situated in the county of trainger, and State of Tennasses, that by reference to the calls in the description of the beninfarres of

article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new local size in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Overally only "Brown's Browness. Troches," and do not take any of the Worldson Installates that may be offered.—
[and Rysymmer.]

Sale Rysymmer.

November, 1805, the said Jeremith Jarnagin conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to this conveyed to him the said tract of land, and by reference to the land tract of land, and by reference to the land tract of land, and by reference to the land tract of land, and by reference to the land tract of land, and by reference to the land tract of land, and the l